

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.**

**Received up to 19th August, 1880.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 13th August, referring to the

Circulation,  
380 copies.

The Khushk-i Nakhud  
disaster and Abdul Rah-  
man Khan.

Khushk-i-Nakhud disaster, remarks:—

In our opinion the blame rests nei-  
ther with General Burrows nor with  
the Intelligence department. It is almost impossible on the  
part of an invader to make satisfactory arrangements for ob-  
taining trustworthy information in a country like Afghanis-  
tan. The Afghans are a semi-barbarous people and hate  
strangers, and the roads in that country are infested by  
robbers. The British troops are deserving of high praise for  
conquering and holding for a long time a large part of the  
country. Since we heard of General Burrows' defeat and of  
the intention of Government to send Sir Frederick Roberts  
with a division to Kandahar, we were anxious to know  
what assistance Abdul Rahman Khan was going to render  
to the Government at this crisis. It appears from the  
telegram of the 6th instant that he has given 700 ponies  
to Sir Frederick Roberts for transport service and has placed  
the services of the son of Mushk-i-Alam at his disposal.



This is no doubt a sufficient proof of his loyalty towards the Government. Moreover, it shows that he is an enemy of Ayub Khan. But to our thinking he has not exhibited sufficient sympathy with the Government on this occasion. He should have offered his personal services and those of his troops. The aid which he has rendered to the Government is obviously very small. It has bestowed upon him the Amirship of Afghanistan, the conquest of which involved an expenditure of millions sterling. We hope that Sir Frederick Roberts will severely punish Ayub Khan's army and retrieve British prestige. When this has been done, the Government should withdraw its whole army from Afghanistan as soon as possible, because as long as its troops remain there, it will be exposed to unnecessary trouble and expense.

Circulation,  
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 13th August states that the same mistake which had been committed in sending Sir Louis Cavagnari to Kabul with an escort of only 82 men was committed again in sending General Burrows with 2,000 troops to encounter Ayub Khan's army, which was 12,000 strong. Yakub Khan has been deposed from the throne because of his incapacity to rule. It is believed that Sher Ali, the Wali of Kandahar, will meet with the same fate. Yakub Khan and the Wali are really more to blame for the massacre of our late Kabul embassy and the Khushk-i-Nakhud disaster respectively than we. They represented themselves as our *protégés*, and this incensed the barbarous Afghans. It was an act of great wisdom on the part of Abdul Rahman that he did not enter Kabul until he had been previously recognised as Amir by the Afghan sirdars and the Qazi-ul-quzzat. He was far-sighted enough to perceive that no new Amir who would be considered by the people as a creature of the Government could long maintain his authority. It has been proved by experience that it is indispensably necessary that the Amir of Kabul should make himself popular with the people by outwardly keeping aloof from us and should be



our friend at heart. We have found such a man in Abdul Rahman. Sher Ali has lost his prestige both in our eyes, and in those of the Afghans and cannot now recover it.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 19th August, referring to the Ayub Khan and Abdul Rahman Khan. St. Petersburg telegram, published in the *London Daily News* of the 14th idem, to the effect that there is grave reason to believe that Ayub Khan is acting in concert with Abdul Rahman Khan, remarks that such suspicions have been entertained in some quarters since Ayub Khan marched from Herat towards Kandahar. We also referred to the matter in a late issue. But we have as yet seen nothing in the conduct of Abdul Rahman which could justify such a suspicion; on the contrary he has supplied 700 ponies for transport service for the Kandahar expedition and has attached Mushk-i-Alam's son to it. We have placed him on the throne of Kabul. He is well acquainted with our power. Ayub Khan is his inveterate enemy. Under these circumstances it is difficult to realize that he will intrigue with Ayub Khan. If he did, he would injure himself. The Russians may have spread the rumour in question in order to excite doubts in the mind of the Government about his loyalty.

Circulation,  
685 copies.

The *Mitra Vilás* of the 16th August is of opinion that all the British troops should not have been withdrawn from Kabul until the rebellion of Ayub Khan was suppressed. What guarantee have we that Abdul Rahman will remain faithful to us? We have no check upon him whatever. All our troops have been withdrawn from Kabul, and a Resident has not yet been established there. If he follows the example of Ayub Khan and rebels against us (which heaven forbid!), we should have to wage war simultaneously in Kabul and Kandahar. In that case the money and the ammunition we have bestowed upon Abdul Rahman would be used against ourselves, and the fortifications we erected around Kabul would protect Afghan

Circulation,  
250 copies.



troops against our own. Kabul should not have been evacuated until peace was restored in Kandahar. A large body of troops should now be located as near Kabul as possible, in order that their presence may deter Abdul Rahman from rebelling, and if he rebelled, they might easily re-enter Kabul.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 6th August (received on the 13th idem), in regard to the Khushk-i-Nakhud disaster, remarks that every faithful subject of Her Majesty must have heard of the terrible catastrophe with profound regret. Unfortunately the Afghan war has been revived. Great bloodshed is at hand. On the one hand the Government has summoned its powerful legions from all parts of the country and ordered them to proceed to Kandahar. On the other, the Afghans have girded up their loins and are prepared to fight. True, the new Liberal Government was anxious to conclude the war as soon as possible, but it looked upon us as a semi-barbarous people and did not listen to our advice. We strongly protested against the bestowal of the Amirship upon Abdul Rahman, first, because he might intrigue with Russia ; secondly, because he was not popular in Afghanistan ; and thirdly, because Ayub Khan would be displeased and would create disorder. We urged the reinstatement of Yakub Khan. He is quite innocent. The story of his alleged treachery was got up by Wali Muhammad. Even if he committed any fault, he has already been sufficiently punished for it. If he had been replaced on the throne, he would have always remained grateful to the Government, and peace would have been restored in the country. But the Government turned a deaf ear to us. If Yakub Khan's crime was too heinous to be forgiven, Ayub Khan should have been appointed Amir. Now the question is whether Ayub Khan is acting in concert with Abdul Rahman or otherwise. To our thinking he is in league with Abdul Rahman, otherwise he would have first attacked Kabul. We are afraid that as soon as the news of our late reverse spreads



in Afghanistan, the whole country will probably be in arms against us. If Abdul Rahman remains faithful there is little doubt that his troops will desert him, as did those of the Wali of Kandahar the other day. There is reason to think that the present war will lead to an enormous bloodshed. The present state of things is due to a series of mistakes which the Government has committed. First, as soon as the Gandamak treaty was concluded, Sir Louis Cavagnari was sent to Kabul with a very small escort before Yakub Khan could establish his influence there. Secondly, the Government believed Wali Muhammad and deposed Yakub Khan. Thirdly, when General Roberts entered Kabul, he issued a proclamation to the effect that any person who should be found carrying arms at Kabul or outside the city within ten miles of the city walls would be shot. This order was in force for a long time, and many persons were probably killed in accordance with it. Fourthly, Abdul Rahman Khan has been placed on the throne, which cannot but lead to intestine quarrels in Afghanistan.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Ripon.  
gust:—

The following is an extract from  
the *Jaipur Gazette* of the 14th Au-

Circulation,  
275 copies.

“ With this day's issue we beg to offer our readers a portrait of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Ripon, our newly appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Lordship is now 53 years of age and is no novice in Indian affairs, having filled the office of Secretary of State for India in the year 1866. We earnestly hope that His Excellency will fully realize the hopes entertained of him by the teeming millions he has been sent to govern, and act according to his own convictions, without allowing himself to be guided by others, and repeal the repressive measures adopted by the late Government. The disgraceful way in which the finances of the country have been muddled, we doubt not, will attract His Excellency's special



attention, and we hope he will be the means of affording relief to the millions of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects, who are groaning under overtaxation. The spread of education, which is a powerful instrument for the regeneration of the people, is another subject which, we are sure, will engage the attention of our new Viceroy, and we hope that high and popular education will both receive encouragement from His Excellency's Government, and that with the growing intellects and aspirations of native mind a more extensive and wider scope will be allowed to them in the administration of their country than has hitherto been done. Lord Hartington's reply to the deputation that waited on him the other day makes us look anxiously to our Viceroy for the repeal of the obnoxious Vernacular Press Act, and we sincerely trust that His Excellency will endear his name to the people of the country by stamping out that law from the Indian Statute Book."

Circulation,  
220 copies.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisri* (Bareilly) of the 14th August, in regard to the case of Munshi Indarman of Moradabad. of Munshi Indarman of Moradabad, remarks that the *Hamla-i-Hind* and the *Samsam-i-Hind* were published by Munshi Indarman in reply to the books which had been published by the Musalmans against the Hindu religion. But the Magistrate paid no attention to this fact. Secondly, Maulvi Imdad Ali, Deputy Collector, who is a prejudiced Musalman, was called upon by the Magistrate to report upon the books. This task should have been entrusted to some Europeans who might be well versed in oriental literature, or to a commission consisting of well-educated Europeans, Hindus, and Musalmans. Thirdly, the Magistrate decided such an important case in a very short time. On the 22nd of July, the Magistrate issued a warrant of arrest against Munshi Indarman under sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code. When Munshi Indarman was taken before the Magistrate, he asked for a security of Rs. 1,000 in one hour, which was given by the accused.



The accused asked the Magistrate to give him sufficient time to produce evidence in his support, but the Magistrate said that on the 24th July the witnesses for the Crown would be heard and on the 26th July the case would be disposed of. When the case was heard on the 24th July, the Magistrate objected to three passages in the books in question as being obscene. The accused replied that the words objected to in two passages were taken from the Muhammadan law and Quran, and a satisfactory explanation was also given in regard to the third passage by the accused. The counsel for the defence asked the Magistrate to issue summonses for the defendant's witnesses and to postpone the case for 15 days, in order that they might be able to produce further evidence from Muhammadan religious books in support of the accused. But the Magistrate did not accede to their wishes, and fined Munshi Indarman Rs. 500. Moreover, he confiscated all the copies of the *Hamla-i-Hind* and the *Samsám-i-Hind*, which were found at the house of Munshi Indarman and tore them up on the 26th July. The Hindus have been grieved to the heart by this injustice which has been done by the Magistrate to Munshi Indarman.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 11th August states that Munshi Indarman of the Christian missionaries have long been publishing books against the Hindu and Muhammadan religions. When the Hindus and Musalmans saw that the Government did not prohibit the publication of such books, they were convinced that it did not like to interfere in the matter. They then made bold not only to answer the attacks made by the missionaries against their religions, but to attack the Christian religion. In the course of time the Hindus and Musalmans began to attack each other's religion. They were then divided into many sects, and one sect denounced the tenets of the other sect. At last religious controversies became so common that the public ceased to take interest in them. But alas! our Moradabad contemporary has lately revived religious animosity between

Circulation,  
125 copies.



the Hindus and Musalmans. Some years ago Munshi Indarman of Moradabad published some books in reply to those which had been published by the Musalmans against the Hindu religion. Our contemporary lately raised a wild clamour against him, and complained that his books were calculated to lead to a disturbance of the peace in the whole country. The Magistrate of Moradabad, without carefully enquiring into the matter, fined him Rs. 500 and ordered all his books to be burnt. His ill-treatment has grieved the Hindus to the heart. Many books have been written and published by the Musalmans in which the Hindu gods have been abused in a most indecent way. One of these books, entitled "the *Teg-i-faqir bar gardon-i-sharir*," i.e., "The Beggar's sword on the wicked man's neck," lies on our table at present. It was printed at the Fārúqi Press, Delhi. It abounds in such terms as are calculated to create more excitement in the minds of the Hindus than the famous greased cartridges of 1857. Setting aside decency for a moment, we apologise to our readers for publishing a few extracts from it. (Here the writer quotes three extracts from pages 53, 123, and 321 of the book, which contain very obscene and abusive terms. In the end the writer urges Government to destroy all such obscene books.)

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Berar Samákhár* of the 16th August makes the following remarks in regard to the appointment of the tahsildar of Malkapur as an extra assistant commissioner at Akola :—

The appointment of the tahsildar of Malkapur as an extra assistant commissioner.

"We hear that Mr. Trimbak Rao Yeshwant, tahsildar of Malkapur, has been temporarily appointed an extra assistant commissioner at Akola. We feel rather doubtful whether Sir Richard Meade has thought fit to consult the Judicial Commissioner in making this appointment. It appears to us that the just and equitable remarks made by the Judicial Commissioner in his annual Administration Report for 1878, to the effect that 'Mr. Bhaskar Rao, my clerk of court,



who, I regret to have to state, has been during the year passed over by a junior in the service, is also an excellent officer. I feel that I have inadvertently been the cause of his supersession, and I trust that on the first opportunity my mistake may be rectified, have been entirely lost sight of for reasons as yet unknown to us ; but for this supersession of claim of a senior officer we feel exceedingly sorry."

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* (Allahabad) of the 15th August republishes the article which appeared in the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 10th August about the late examination of kanungos at Agra (see page 554 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 12th August, 1880), and remarks that it is not known when the natives will be saved from that indignity to which they are at present exposed. It is to be regretted that they have no means by which they can bring ill-tempered Europeans to their senses. They should now give up all sense of self-respect.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbār* of the 14th August urges that in cases of seduction both the man and the woman should be punished. No man can seduce a woman without her consent. However, if women cannot be punished in such cases, they should be convicted of committing adultery and punished. If this were done, crime would be greatly diminished.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 14th August states that Munshi Abdulla Khan, the tahsildar of Allahabad, filed a criminal suit for defamation in the court of Mr. A. M. Markham, the Officiating Magistrate, against the editor of the paper, on the 6th August. The suit should have been instituted in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate, because both the editor and the tahsildar live within his jurisdiction. Mr. Markham has made over the case to Mr. Thompson, Joint Magistrate, for decision. The counsel for the

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Tahsildar of Allahabad's  
suit for defamation against  
the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind*.



accused submitted a petition to the High Court, asking for the transfer of the case to some other court. Accordingly the High Court has written to the Magistrate, enquiring whether he has any objection to the case being transferred to the District Judge's Court.

The same paper publishes a vernacular translation of an extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in which the latter states that it was the Kabuli soldiers who on their return from Herat to Kabul mutinied and massacred the Kabul embassy, and it is they who have lately compelled Ayub Khan to invade Kandahar, and argues that the Kabulis are a more prejudiced people than the other tribes of Afghanistan. The *Dabir-i-Hind* remarks that those persons who are fanatics like the Kabulis court their own ruin. But it is to be regretted that the European officers are alienating even those persons who are not fanatics by ill-treatment or oppression. When a European officer has ill-will against any person, he instigates some man to pick a quarrel with him in order to bring him within the grasp of the law and to punish him. Such oppression converts friends into enemies. It appears that the people are disaffected towards the Government, as they were just before the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857.

The same paper refers to the prevalence of cholera at Allahabad, and asks the native officials at Allahabad to be more honest and courteous towards the people and to refrain from bringing false charges against innocent persons, otherwise he would ask cholera to attack and kill them.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Samachar* (Akola) of the 16th August states:—

The bravery of a Marwadi, Basim, Berar.

"In our previous issues we published some details of the great



dacoity at Mope, in the Basim district. An incident in connection with that case has now been brought to our notice, and it deserves prominent mention. As soon as it was known that the dacoits entered the village, the people turned out with sticks and axes, the only weapons they had for offensive or defensive purposes. The ruffians, who were about twenty in number, were all well armed with swords and firearms, and it was not an easy thing for the people to come in contact with them. A Marwadi, however, bravely rushed forward and caught hold of one of the robbers, and though he received two very severe cuts on his breast, yet he did not let go his hold. This capture afterwards proved to be a very valuable one, as from the information obtained from this prisoner the police were able to catch six more of the offenders, who were all sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The Marwadi's brave deed deserves a reward, and we hope it will not escape the attention of Government."

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 16th August states

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The insufficient fall of rain in Berar. that hitherto there has been a very insufficient fall of rain in Berar, and is afraid that if the deficiency is not made up during the remaining part of the weather, there will be a great scarcity of food grains, water, and forage in the province. It will be remembered that the people suffered very much from the scarcity of water in 1878. The writer urges that if more rain does not fall soon, the Government should sink new wells and bring water from rivers by canals in order to prevent the scarcity of water.

The *Naiari Azam* (Moradabad) of the 16th August, in its

Circulation,  
115 copies.

The *attars* or native druggists, Moradabad. local news column, complains that the native *attars* at Moradabad close their shops as soon as the sun sets every day. If a man is attacked by cholera in the evening, he can obtain no medicine during the night and dies. The Magistrate should order the *attars* to keep their shops open during the night.



Circulation,  
153 copies.

The *Vrita Dhárá* of the 9th August (received on the 13th idem) states that some time ago the editor of the *Malwa Akhbár* fled from Indor. We were hitherto under the impression that he did not receive sufficient patronage from the public, and therefore he stopped his paper and went in search of employment somewhere else. But it appears from the *Deccan Star* of Poona that the cause of his flight was quite different. It would seem that about eight months ago he published in his paper a copy of the inscription on the plate which was alleged to have been found at the temple of Kashi Visheshwar at Benares about the birth of a great Hindu king who was to acquire the sovereignty of the whole world (see page 638 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for 1879). He had received a copy of the inscription from a *Karkun* of the *Khasgi Department* at Indor. When the Political Agent for Dhar saw the inscription in the *Malwa Akhbár*, he considered it to be the work of some Russian Agent, and drew the attention of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to it, who addressed the Indor Darbar on the subject. When enquiries were made into the matter by the Darbar, the *Karkun*, who had supplied the editor with a copy of the inscription on the plate in question, denied having done so, and the editor fled from Indor. If this version of the story is correct, it is obvious that the *Malwa Akhbár* has fallen a victim to the Press Act, which is deeply to be regretted.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. Augt. 13th & 16th	1880. Augt 16th & 19th respectively,	660 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 14th	" 18th	280 "
3	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ..	" 12th	" 16th	120 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 14th	" 18th	125 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ..	" 11th	" 14th	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i> , ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ..	" 16th	" 18th	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 10th	" 13th	80 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	" 14th & 17th	" 16th & 19th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt)
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	" 14th	" 17th	185 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mir Nusr Ali ...	" 13th	" 16th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	" 9th	" 14th	100 copies.
12	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ..	" 11th	" "	100 "
13	<i>Barar Mit</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Weekly ...	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 10th	" 15th	105 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1880.	1880.	
14	<i>Berār Samachar</i>	... Akola	... Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	August 16th	August 19th	250 copies.
15	<i>Bharat Bandh</i>	... Aligarh	... Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	18th	17th	140
16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisri</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	14th	18th	220
17	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri</i>	... Rampur	... Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	16th	19th	409
18	<i>Dab-i-Hind</i>	... Allahabad,	... Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	14th	15th	250
19	<i>Delli Punch</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	16th	17th	375
20	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior	... Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	8th	15th	...
21	<i>Indian Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan	16th	18th	100
22	<i>Jeypur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	... Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	11th & 14th	14th & 17th respectively.	275
23	<i>Karnatak</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	16th	18th	250
24	<i>Kashmir Patrika</i>	... Benares	... Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	13th	15th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
25	<i>Kashmir-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	...	14th	362 copies.
26	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	... Benares	... Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	9th	...	300
27	<i>Khair Khush-i-Alam</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th	19th	105
28	<i>Khair Khush-i-Oudh,</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	15th	...	16
29	<i>Khair Khush-i-Panjab.</i>	... Gujranwala.	... Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	12th	16th	600



30, Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	14th	...	...	...	...	...	570 copies (in- cluding 81 copies taken by Govt.) 100 copies.
31 <i>Lauk-i-Mahfis</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	6th	...	...	...	13th	...	...
32 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud- din.	16th	...	...	...	18th	...	325
33 <i>Masdar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	9th	...	...	...	14th	...	100
34 <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	16th	...	...	...	18th	...	150
35 <i>Mashir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	14th	...	...	...	19th	...	70
36 <i>Misra Vilas</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	16th	...	...	...	14th	...	250
37 <i>Musarrat Dilkusha</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	7th	...	...	...	14th	...	52
38 <i>Musarra-i-Tahzib</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Behari Lal	15th	...	...	...	19th	...	125
39 <i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	10th & 17th	...	...	...	18th	...	46
40 <i>Nasir-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	9th & 16th	...	...	...	18th	...	115
41 <i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat,	16th	...	...	...	17th	...	130
42 <i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	17th	...	...	...	19th	...	106
43 <i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	12th	...	...	...	14th	...	460
44 <i>Nur-ul-Akbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	15th	...	...	...	17th	...	104 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.)
45 <i>Nar-ul-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	14th	...	...	...	14th	...	300 copies.
46 <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Sbeo Prasad	13th to 19th	...	...	...	13th to 19th respectively.	...	685 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
47 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	10th	...	...	...	13th	...	411 copies.
48 <i>Penjab-i-Akbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Azim,	14th	...	...	...	17th	...	275
49 <i>Penjab Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	10th	...	...	...	13th	...	240
50 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Hikhi Kesh	9th	...	...	...	18th	...	300
51 <i>Prasid Sindhu</i>	Umraoti...	Marathi	Ditto	Ditto	Kashwant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	16th	...	...	...	18th	...	125



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1880.	1880.	
52	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal ..	Augt. 12th	Augt. 15th	70 copies.
53	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	15th	16th	200
54	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah ...	17th	19th	425
55	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	14th	16th	200
56	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Qudus ...	12th	15th	275
57	Safar-i-Hind	Amritsar, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	14th	19th	200
58	Ditto	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	16th	18th	125
59	Said-ul-Akhbar	Budaun ...	Ditto	Weekly	Afzal Ali	11th	19th	100
60	Sayyid-ul-Akhbar	Delhi ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly,	Wazir Ali	10th	14th	30
61	Sharaba Taher	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Weekly	Aziz Ahmad Khan,	16th	18th	70
62	Shola-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	17th	19th	300
36	Schell Hind	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Willayat Ali	10th	14th	300
64	Vri: Dhara	Dhar ..	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	9th	13th	153

ALLAHABAD: }  
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